

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Morning fog, chance of rain. Temp. 70-80.  
(10-17). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp.  
61-63 (17-17). LONDON: Mostly sunny. Temp.  
71-78 (10-16). Tomorrow variable clouds.  
Yesterday's temp. 72-77 (12-14). CHICAGO:  
Smooth. BOMT: Sunny. Temp. 61-61 (17-18).  
NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 60-72 (12-22). Yes-  
terday's temp. 60-72 (12-22).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 1

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1972

Established 1887

## McGovern Bars Foreign Travel Before Election

By Douglas E. Kneeland

WASHINGTON, July 16 (NYT)—Sen. George S. McGovern, the Democratic presidential nominee, has decided against any foreign travel between now and the November election.

## Congressmen Back, Ready For Battle

Both Parties Gearing For Fall Campaign

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 16 (WP)—The presidential campaign will reach Capitol Hill tomorrow as the House and Senate come back from the Democratic National Convention recess for an expected series of fierce battles between President Nixon and congressional Democrats.

On tap during the five weeks leading up to the Aug. 21 Republican National Convention is a flood of pending bills that could produce head-on clashes rooted in fundamental policy conflicts that will be major issues during the ensuing campaign.

It is unlikely that Sen. George McGovern, of South Dakota, the Democratic presidential nominee, will seek to take charge of the Democratic forces on Capitol Hill during the halcyon.

But the conflicts in the halls of Congress will help publicize differences between the parties and thereby have a substantial impact on both the presidential and the congressional election campaigns.

Democratic leaders in Congress will try to project issues that not only will enhance Sen. McGovern's chances but also will help them preserve their majorities in the House (at present 278 to 155) and Senate (59 to 41).

Republicans will try to put issues in the best light for President Nixon and to boost their representation in Congress.

End-the-War Proposal  
One of the first big tests could be the end-the-war amendment of Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, which the administration has bitterly opposed.

With the Democratic platform pledged to an immediate pullout of U.S. forces from Indochina, Sen. McGovern making an effort to put the presidential and congressional campaign themes, the issue battle takes on added significance.

The Mansfield amendment, attached to the foreign military aid authorization bill, would require withdrawal of all U.S. troops from "war by Aug. 31 without conditions. A vote has been pending since last week.

Washington Experts Deny It  
The article asserts U.S. can break any Soviet code. The article says that the United States is reported to have refined its electronic intelligence techniques to the point where it can break Soviet codes, listen to and understand Soviet communications and coding systems and keep track of virtually every Soviet jet plane or missile-carrying submarine around the world.

"We're able to break every code they've got," a former analyst in the National Security Agency, one of the most secret of the government's many intelligence groups, is quoted as saying in the August issue of Ramparts magazine.

The former analyst, whose name was not given in the article, was an Air Force staff sergeant who was discharged from military service in 1959 after three years of overseas duty as a communications traffic analyst for the agency in Turkey, West Germany and Indochina. He uses the pseudonym of Winslow Peck in the article.

Peck, who is 25, recently was interviewed by a correspondent of The New York Times in California. Extensive independent checking in Washington with sources in and out of the government who were familiar with intelligence matters has resulted in the corroboration of many of his revelations. But experts strongly



ON THE MOVE—ARVN trooper advancing cautiously outside of Quang Tri City Saturday.

## Saigon Units Near Heart Of Quang Tri

By Jonathan C. Randal

SAIGON, July 16 (UPI)—South Vietnamese paratroopers pushing "inch by inch, foot by foot" into Quang Tri City today beat back a Communist attack and moved to within 200 yards of the inner fortress Citadel, military sources said.

The sources said U.S. commanders have ordered a halt to bombing raids within two miles of the center of the province capital in an attempt to cut down civilian casualties in the fight for the city.

"We are moving inch by inch, foot by foot and house by house," U.S. paratrooper adviser Capt. Gail Furrow said at a field base one mile south of Quang Tri.

"We are advancing nearly two blocks a day, but we are moving forward."

Field officers said that the Communists appeared to be slowly pulling back in the fighting inside Quang Tri. A North Vietnamese counterattack was beaten back at the city center today when the paratroopers knocked out a Communist tank.

Capt. Furrow said no government troops had yet entered the Citadel, a 500-yard-square fortress that occupies the northeastern two-thirds of Quang Tri, which was captured by the Communists on May 1.

U.S. command officers last week ordered an end to the constant American bombing strikes on the province capital, 404 miles north of Saigon, field officers said.

The bomb halt came after hundreds of waves of jet fighter-bombers had leveled much of Quang Tri but apparently was ordered when it was discovered that many civilians remained in the city, the officers said.

300 Civilians  
Government marines today "liberated" 200 civilians from the Quang Tri area, spokesmen said.

The last raids inside Quang Tri were last Wednesday when Air Force jets dropped laser-guided bombs and breached the walls of the Citadel, opening holes for an eventual South Vietnamese drive.

The sources said U.S. Navy ships, whose five-inch and six-inch guns are considered much more accurate than bombs, would continue their strikes on known North Vietnamese positions inside Quang Tri.

Navy spokesmen today reported one of the most successful shelling strikes on Quang Tri since the Communist offensive began March 30.

The destroyer Eversole hit a North Vietnamese ammunition dump three miles north of Quang Tri yesterday and caused "hundreds" of secondary explosions.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Waldheim to Start Talks in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 16 (Reuters)—The Middle East, Europe and Indochina are among major international topics likely to come up for discussion during the first visit to Moscow of United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, starting tomorrow.

According to Soviet sources Mr. Waldheim is due to have talks with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko during his six-day stay.

It is not known whether Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev also will confer with Mr. Waldheim. If he does, it would be an emphatic gesture of Soviet support for the UN.

## Poliburo Aide in Paris

Le Duc Tho Is Ready to Meet Kissinger 'If Something New'

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, July 16 (UPI)—North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho returned to Paris yesterday and signaled his willingness to resume secret peace talks with the United States if Henry A. Kissinger "has something new to tell me and desires to see me."

The way for yet another secret meeting between the Poliburo member and the White House national security affairs adviser was prepared last Thursday when the United States ended its 10-week boycott of the stalemate semi-public peace conference.

North Vietnam had insisted on resumption of the formal conference as the price for new secret talks, which the United States believes alone can make meaningful progress toward a negotiated peace. However, nothing Mr. Tho said upon arriving from Hanoi by air after stopovers in Peking and Moscow showed any North Vietnamese willingness to depart from their tough negotiating positions.

Dressed in brown Mao jacket, the silver-haired Mr. Tho answered only a few questions at Le Bourget Airport where he was met by North Vietnamese, Viet Cong, Chinese and Soviet diplomats.

Asked when he planned to meet Mr. Kissinger, he replied, "I'm Mr. Kissinger has something new to tell me and shows a desire to see me. I am ready to meet him to find a correct solution to the Vietnamese conflict."

His insistence that it was up to the United States to produce "something new" echoed the line developed by Xuan Thuy, the titular chief delegate at the Paris talks.

Mr. Tho last visited Paris from April 30 to June 10. He saw Mr. Kissinger here on May 2 in a fruitless secret session that played a role in the American decision two days later to suspend the formal conference indefinitely.

Before leaving the airport, Mr. Tho asked newsmen to be patient and "wait a few days to see if there will be something new."

Guarded U.S. Optimism  
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 16 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers expressed guarded optimism yesterday regarding progress at the Paris peace talks.

Mr. Rogers said that the Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern's proposals make negotiating "extremely difficult."

Mr. Rogers made his comments



Le Duc Tho in Paris.

after reporting to President Nixon on an 11-nation, round-the-world tour, which included visits in three Eastern European countries.

Even in those Communist countries he found substantial support for the President's proposals to end the Vietnam war, Mr. Rogers said.

When asked if there was anything new or encouraging in the Communist statements at Thursday's negotiating session in Paris, Mr. Rogers replied that "there are some slight nuances there that give us some slight encouragement, but I don't want to hold out too much hope."

Following a meeting with the President here Friday, former Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, still nominally a Democrat, declared that the McGovern promise to pull out of Indochina within 90 days after inauguration "substantially" administration efforts to negotiate an end to the war.

When Mr. Rogers was asked if he agreed with Mr. Connally's statement, he replied that "any proposal that gives the enemy exactly what he wants makes it extremely difficult for us to negotiate on any other terms."

## After Arriving Late

Fischer Ahead as 3d Game Is Adjourned

REYKJAVIK, July 16 (UPI)—The third game of the Bobby Fischer-Boris Spassky world chess championship match adjourned today with Fischer one pawn ahead after 40 moves.

Spassky was in trouble as Fischer pondered his 41st move, which was sealed in an envelope to be opened when the match resumes at 1700 GMT tomorrow.

Fischer ended the five-hour playing session on the attack, forcing two queen checks in the 38th and 39th moves.

Even Nikolai Krogius, one of the world champion's seconds, admitted that the temperamental American chess player had a chance to win his first game in the \$250,000 match when the game is finished tomorrow.

The two played the game in a closed room with only the arbiters present after a dramatic day during which it was highly uncertain until only 90 minutes before the start of the game that there would be any play at all.

At one point Fischer went as

## 2,000 Leave to Protest Army Units Catholic Families Quit Belfast Battleground

Some of the children carried placards reading: "Give Us Back Our Houses."

Reaching the soccer field, mothers spread out blankets and picnic supplies began. A number of tents had been set up.

Tonight's exodus follows the pattern of a steady exodus of Roman Catholic families as the violence intensifies. Families left all last week by train and car for the Irish Republic. More

than 5,000 persons, mainly women and children, had left by last night.

George Croan, assistant secretary of the Irish Defense Department, said in Dublin that 20,000 volunteers now were taking part in a national refugee operation. "We do not know how many people are coming, but we are confident we can deal with them adequately," he told newsmen.

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Two Soldiers Killed  
Earlier, two British soldiers were killed and one seriously injured by a land mine at Crossmaglen near the Irish Republic border. An 18-year-old youth was killed in a riot at Strabane, another border town.

IRA terrorists also attacked a police station with a rocket. The attack on a police station in the Roman Catholic Andersonstown area of Belfast forced police to evacuate the area.

The rocket, a 3.5-inch missile made in the United States, was fired from a distance of 30 yards at the heavily fortified post, according to the spokesman. He said that the missile penetrated a high wire fence and hit a brick wall but failed to explode properly.

On Friday, British officials acknowledged that terrorists were using rocket launchers against security forces. Today, to counter the new threat, 30 Saracen armored cars arrived at Belfast docks. An army spokesman said that the Saracens would be deployed by British troops immediately for patrols in troubled areas.

Followerman Slain  
In Belfast, a young policeman was shot dead and a 43-year-old civilian, who was shot in the head yesterday, died in a hospital. Their deaths brought the known toll since August, 1969, to 444. The total so far this year is 236, surpassing in less than seven months the 232 who died in all of 1971, the province's previous worst year of sectarian strife.

Leasdoon Avenue is in the Suffolk area of the provincial capital's western outskirts. The army moved heavy concentrations of armored cars into the district where nights of shooting have threatened to erupt into a full-scale battle.

At this stage it was still not clear whether the walkout by the Roman Catholic population was a token protest against the army or an IRA preparation to clear the area for battle.

There was a holiday atmosphere about the procession. According to the IRA, seven out of 10 Catholic families had left.

Libyan Picks Cabinet; No Qadhafi Rift  
BEIRUT, July 16 (UPI)—Libya today formed a new, civilian-dominated cabinet, the Middle East News Agency said.

The Tripoli announcement followed days of rumors, some saying that Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi had been jailed in a coup and others that a split had developed among government leaders.

Last Monday, Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud was designated to form a new cabinet and serve as premier, succeeding Col. Qadhafi, who held the post since 1970.

Maj. Jalloud, who was deputy premier and vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, had been expected to announce the new cabinet within 48 hours, according to the Middle East News Agency, and the delay caused speculation to begin.

Today, the new premier named an 18-man cabinet, of which only two were military officers. Political sources said that Col. Qadhafi retained his role as Libya's strongman as chairman of the Revolutionary Council, which overthrew the monarchy in September, 1969.

The Middle East News Agency, in a dispatch from Tripoli, said the government announcement "is the best reply to the lies that have been spread and repeated by foreign news agencies and radios."

Consultations took so long to form the new government, it said, because Maj. Jalloud wanted to select the best possible cabinet to oversee a new multi-million-dollar development plan for the country.

Western diplomatic observers here said that, although a new cabinet had been formed, they still believed a crisis among members of the RCC had occurred last week.

A report by the respected An-Nahar newspaper said a dispute arose between Col. Qadhafi, who wanted mostly civilians in the new cabinet, and other officers, who wanted a stronger military representation.

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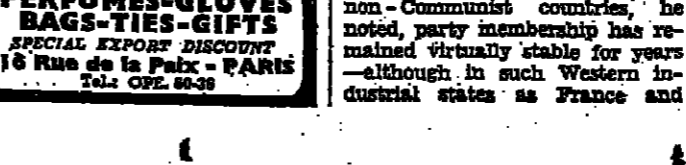
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Bengali secession from the former East Pakistan at the end of last year, the survey noted. In both cases, Pacific supported the government in power.

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1709 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



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*Journal of Management Studies*, 19(6), 701-718.

at 1700 CHAT, others at 1200 CHAT.

مك: امن الاصل



## Thomas Eboli, Mafia Figure, Gunned Down in Brooklyn

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP).—Shot five times in the face, Thomas (Tommy Ryan) Eboli, top Mafia figure and a chief lieutenant for the late Vito Genovese, was found dead early today in what police indicated was a gangland slaying.

Police said Eboli, 61, apparently had been taken "for a ride" by other mobsters and was cut down in a burst of gunfire as he struggled to get out of the car.

His body, clad in a blue jumpsuit, was found sprawled on a sidewalk in the quiet Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, surrounded by broken, blood-stained glass from a car window. Police said he was carrying more than \$2,000, mostly in \$100 bills.

They theorized that when Eboli realized what was about to happen, he tried to force his way from the car. They said at least two shots from a small-caliber gun hit him while he still was in the vehicle. The said the shooting occurred at about 1 a.m.

A witness told authorities that at about that time he saw flashes near a truck in the area and heard a man say, "Let's get out of here."

The truck, apparently stolen, was found abandoned with its engine running about a block from Eboli's body.

Machine Gun Found

Police said they also found a .45-caliber M-3 machine gun with a silencer in a car registered to a Newark, N.J., owner and parked near the murder scene. They said the weapon was of a type used by racketeers during World War II. They were unable to determine immediately whether either the truck or machine gun was connected to the shooting.

Police said Eboli might have been shot while riding in his own car, a blue, late-model Cadillac with New Jersey license plates. They said they did not know what Eboli, who lived in Fort Lee, N.J., was doing in Crown Heights. They called it an "alien neighborhood" for Eboli, who usually frequented social clubs in Manhattan's Little Italy section.

The murder of Eboli was the latest in a series of shootings involving reputed underworld figures that began more than a year ago with the wounding of Joseph A. Colombo Sr., identified by authorities as head of the Profaci Cosa Nostra family in Brooklyn.

Six alleged underworld figures, including Joseph (Crazy Joe) Gallo, were slain within 12 days here this spring. Gallo was said to have been behind the shooting of Colombo at an Italian-American Unity Day rally in Columbus Circle in June, 1971.

Federal authorities have identified Eboli as a chief lieutenant in the Genovese family, while

the late Genovese himself, known as the "boss of bosses," was in prison for financing a narcotics smuggling operation.

Was in Poor Health

New York State Investigation Commission sources said Eboli's poor health prevented him from gaining the top spot in the mob after Genovese's death in prison in 1969.

Eboli had been arrested in 1969 on a charge of assaulting referees in Madison Square Garden after a boxer he managed lost a fight on a technical knockout. He also was taken into custody in a police raid four years later after the so-called "Little Appalachian" meeting of organized crime leaders.

He was a subject of a 1969 New York State Crime Commission probe of incursions by organized crime into legitimate businesses. He collapsed while preparing to appear before the commission and had to be rushed to a hospital.

Since then, he also contended that he was too ill to appear before hearings of the New Jersey State Investigation Commission probing activities of organized crime in legitimate businesses and before the Waterfront Commission here.

His lawyer, Wilford Davis, told authorities that Eboli, who suffered from a heart ailment, was "a very sick man" and could not answer questions.

## Israeli Court Sets Verdict on Japanese Today

SARAFAND, Israel, July 16 (Reuters).—A verdict of guilty seems inevitable here tomorrow when an Israeli military court hands down its decision on Kozo Okamoto, lone survivor of the three-man Japanese suicide squad responsible for the Lydda Airport massacre.

Not only has the prosecutor called for his conviction on all four charges, three of which carry a possible death penalty, but the accused himself has claimed full responsibility for the attack at the airport on May 30 in which more than 100 persons were killed or injured.

So frustrated was defense counsel Max Kritzman by Okamoto's open admission that the lawyer delivered what must be one of the briefest summings-up speeches ever recorded, merely telling the court that, if they had any doubts, they should be in favor of the accused.

Judicial sources here believe it is possible that the prosecutor will ask death for the 35-year-old university student and that the court might comply. But they think such a sentence almost certainly would be commuted.

## Enrollment Falls Off in U.S. Colleges

Autumn Openings As High as 500,000

By Gene I. Macroff

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT).—Colleges and universities across the country, only two months away from the start of a new school year, still have room for 300,000 to 500,000 more students.

This estimate is based on a nationwide survey by the National Association of College Admissions Counselors. The same survey predicts that even after additional students are admitted by the end of the summer, there still will be openings in September for 175,000 freshmen and 125,000 transfer students.

A separate survey by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools found this month that 87 percent of the colleges and universities in the United States still had openings.

There is absolutely no reason, even at this late date, why anyone capable of going to college should not be able to find a number of institutions ready and willing to accept him or her," said Mr. Robert Kirkwood, executive secretary of the Middle States Association, a regional accrediting agency.

Draft-Law Influence

Factors generally cited by admissions officials for the unusually large number of openings are economic conditions, changes in the draft law that make it no longer necessary to attend college to avoid military service, growing doubts about the value of a college degree and the breaking of the "lock-step" or regular attendance system.

Another element mentioned, particularly in connection with openings at four-year colleges, is the enlarged role that has been assumed by two-year, public community colleges, which this year are expected to enroll almost 40 percent of the new students.

There are 8.5 million college and university students in the country.

## W. German Politician Arrives in Peking

TOKYO, July 16 (AP).—Gerhard Schroeder, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the West German Bundestag (parliament), has arrived in Peking at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese News Agency reported.

Mr. Schroeder, former foreign minister, is the first leading West German politician to visit China, with which West Germany has no diplomatic relations.



CAR POOL—William Case (top right) filled back of pickup truck with plastic, then added water for a swimming pool on wheels. He was joined by family and neighbor's children as heat wave reached 90 F (32 C) in Indianapolis last week.

## U.S. High-Altitude Jet Sets Record for Sustained Speed

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—The needle-nosed Air Force SR-71 reconnaissance jet, a flying stiletto more than 100 feet long, has set a record for sustained speed at high altitudes.

An Air Force citation said that the airplane was flown April 26, 1971, "on a record 10 1/2-hour flight, a distance of 18,000 miles at speeds over Mach 3 and altitudes above 80,000 feet."

Mach 3 is three times the speed of sound, or more than 2,000 miles an hour.

"This flight established new and exceptional records for duration and total distance covered and proved the extended super-sonic reconnaissance capability of the SR-71, thereby adding significantly to the security of the United States," the Air Force said in citing the two-man crew who received the Mackay Trophy.

Other planes have flown higher and faster, but never before for such a long time.

Built by Lockheed

The Lockheed-built SR-71, fashioned largely of titanium, is virtually a huge fuel tank feeding a Pratt and Whitney J-58 engine. Each crewmember wears a

pressure suit weighing about 40 pounds. Never before had airplane pilots worn the bulky suit in such a small cockpit for such a long time.

The record-setting mission, flown out of Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, Calif., included two round trips across Northern and Central United States and a complete circle of the Western states, the equivalent of a nonstop flight from San Francisco to Paris and return.

The pilot was Lt. Col. Thomas B. Zetes, 38, Subank, Ky., and the navigator was Maj. Dewain C. Vick, 38, now a lieutenant colonel, of Lorain, Ohio. They are with the Ninth Strategic Reconnaissance Wing at Beale.

## Naxalite Leader Held in Calcutta

NEW DELHI, July 16 (Reuters).—The West Bengal government claimed to have crushed five-year-old Naxalite movement of Maoist revolutionaries with the arrest in Calcutta today of its founder, chairman and chief ideologist, Charu Majumdar, 57.

Mr. Majumdar was the ideologist behind a peasant uprising in the summer of 1967 in the strategic Naxalbari corridor of North Bengal near Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal and Chinese-held Tibet.

The peasants, led by a small group of intellectuals, seized the land and crops of big landlords. The Naxalbari uprising was crushed, but the Naxalites, who took their name from it, continued to espouse violent overthrow of the Indian system of parliamentary democracy.

## U.S. Limits Export of Hides To Hold Down Price of Shoes

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 16 (WP).—In a move designed to hold down the cost of American shoes, the administration yesterday slipped export controls on domestic-produced cattle hides.

The program essentially restricts hide producers (who also are usually meat packers) from exporting more than 1.26 million hides a month—the level at which they exported hides in 1971.

Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson said the government will issue "export tickets" to hide producers, which the producers in turn can sell to export companies. The export companies exchange the ticket for a license to export the hides.

Price Commission Executive Secretary Louis F. Noyb said that rising hide and leather prices have forced up the domestic price of leather shoes about 1 percent so far this year, and that shoe manufacturers were projecting further boosts of between 3 and 10 percent in the fall.

Mr. Peterson told a press conference that there is no way yet to gauge the effect of yesterday's action on the price of domestic hides or the price of shoes. "It is reasonable to assume," he said, that the move would reduce the domestic price of hides, "which could be expected to be reflected in shoe prices."

Projected Increase

In the absence of export controls, Mr. Peterson said, the Commerce Department projected an increase of 575,000 hide exports between March and December, 1972, as during the same 10-month period last year. The department also predicted that domestic demand would increase and that 638,000 more hides would be needed.

For the same period, the Agriculture Department predicts an increase in cattle slaughter (and therefore in hides) of 638,000. Next year U.S. cattle slaughter is expected to pick up by 1.3 million.

"The effect of this approach," Mr. Peterson said, "will be to reserve for hard-pressed domestic buyers and industries the additional cattlehides which we anticipate will be available in the coming weeks and months."

Most of the U.S. hide exports go to Spain, Italy and Japan. About one-third of the shoes purchased in the United States are made abroad.

Mr. Peterson admitted that there might be some outcry from foreign countries.

The action should raise the price of hides abroad, while

reducing them here—making domestic shoes relatively more competitive with foreign-made shoes. But, Mr. Peterson said, the action "is a reasonably generous and balanced one." He noted that the quotas were set at the 1971 level, which was a record level for U.S. hide exports.

Balance of Payments

He said that it is nearly impossible to predict the effect of the action on the balance of payments. He agreed that the nation would export fewer hides than it would have in the absence of controls, but he noted that the move could reduce U.S. shoe imports.

Mr. Peterson acted under the authority of the Export Administration Act of 1966 to "protect the domestic economy from the excessive drain of scarce materials and to reduce the serious inflationary impact of abnormal foreign demand."

The nation moved to control hide exports in 1966—announcing quotas that were 1.8 million hides below the 1965 level and putting the controls on exporters rather than producers.

As a result, Mr. Peterson said, "a domestic glut and a two-price system quickly developed, and the benefits of the higher foreign prices accrued to the exporters or foreign buyers in the form of higher profits... all at the expense of American cattle producers and consumers."

Mr. Peterson said that the price of the export tickets should give the administration some idea of the state of world demand for hides. He said that the controls will be lifted on hide exports as soon as market conditions warrant.

## 3 Smugglers Get Death on Taiwan

TAIPEI, Taiwan, July 16 (NYT).—A ship's captain, the general manager of a navigation company and the confessed leader of a smuggling operation that they took part in have been sentenced to death by a district court here following the biggest seizure of contraband in Taiwan's history.

The death penalty has never been meted out to smugglers. Prison sentences ranging from seven years to life were given to 22 other members of the ring, most of them crewmen of the SS Yuyuan.

The ship, owned by the Nationalist Chinese and sailing under Panamanian registry, arrived at Keelung May 20 from Hong Kong with a declared cargo of 35,000 worth of waste paper. Acting on a tip, customs agents searched the ship for several days and found hidden compartments built by an ironsmith. Inside were secreted more than three tons of undeclared goods with an estimated value of \$125,000, mostly herbs and foodstuffs purchased in Hong Kong but originating from mainland China.

## Obituaries Aline B. Saarinen, U.S. Crit In Area of Art, Architecture

By Martin Weil

WASHINGTON, July 16 (WP).—Aline B. Saarinen, 58, an NBC news correspondent who was one of the nation's best known art and architecture critics, died Thursday night in New York City after a long illness.

Widow of the famed architect Eero Saarinen, who died in 1961, she served here as an outspoken member of the Fine Arts Commission from 1963 to 1968.

An NBC correspondent since 1954, she was on many assignments here and abroad until being named chief of the network's Paris bureau in 1971. She was said to be the first woman to head an overseas television news bureau.

Active for many years as a journalist, Mrs. Saarinen was managing editor of Art News magazine from 1947 to 1948.

She was associate art editor and critic at The New York Times from 1948 to 1953, and associate art critic from 1953 to 1958. She published a number of articles on art and cultural trends in major magazines.

Best Seller

She was also the author of a best-selling book, "The Proud Possessors," published in 1958. Mrs. Saarinen was born in New York City, the daughter of Allan M. and Irma L. Bernstein. Her interest in art and architecture was aroused at the age of nine when her family made a trip abroad and she and an elder brother explored the cathedrals and chateaux of Europe.

At Vassar College, from which she graduated in 1935 as a member of Phi Beta Kappa, she majored in English and art, and became art critic of the Vassar Miscellany News.

She received a master's degree in 1939 from the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University.

During World War II, Mrs. Saarinen, who had married Joseph H. Leitchman in 1935 (they were divorced in 1951), served as the executive secretary of the Allegheny County Rationing Board in Pittsburgh, and later as a nurse's aide here.

Art News

But finding herself less active when her husband, who served in the Navy, was transferred to New York, old ambitions to write about art returned and she joined Art News at a salary of \$23 a week.

She next joined The Times, where in response to a memo asking who was the architect for a certain building, and whether he should be interviewed, she interviewed Eero Saarinen, and he should be interviewed, she said.

"He hadn't had a woman listen to him so intently for so long," she said of her first meeting with the designer of the Dulles Airport terminal and many other noted structures. They were married in 1953.

C. Dale Fuller

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT).—C. Dale Fuller, 56, executive vice-president of the Foreign Policy Association who had been active for more than 30 years in education on world affairs, died of cancer at his home at Mount Vernon, N.Y., on Monday.

Mr. Fuller served the public through a variety of programs of citizen education sponsored by the association.

Mr. Fuller was born in Iroquois, S.D., and attended the University of Denver. He received a Bachelor of Arts in Social Science in 1927 and a master's degree in 1929. He also received a certificate from the Russian Institute of Columbia University.

Before joining the association, Mr. Fuller was for six years director of the Social Science Foundation, university of Denver, and chairman of the university's department of international affairs.

Thomas L. Davey

WASHINGTON, July 16 (WP).—Retired Navy Rear Adm. Thomas L. Davey, 65, a civil engineer, died of pneumonia and kidney failure July 3 at the Oakland (Calif.) Naval Hospital.

Adm. Davey, a native of Beverly Farms, Mass., graduated from the Naval Academy in 1917.

In June, 1932, he was assigned to the Bureau of Yards and Docks and served at various facilities until being transferred to the base at Pearl Harbor in 1939.

He served there for three years until being reassigned briefly to Newport, R.I.

Adm. Davey joined the staff of the commander of the Northwest African invasion in 1943 and continued with the staff preparing the invasion of Sicily.

The following year he served with the task force commander organizing the invasion of Southern France.

After the war, he was promoted to captain. He served at both Newport and at Pearl Harbor before being assigned, in 1946, to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, which managed the Navy's mothballing program.

In 1948, he moved to the U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station, Inyokern, Calif., where he remained until his retirement in May, 1949. At retirement, he was promoted to rear admiral.

Mrs. Ethel C. Freeman

MORRISTOWN, N.J., July 16 (NYT).—Mrs. Ethel C. Freeman, an anthropologist who

specialized in the Sem. Indians of Florida, died at her home here. She was widow of Leon S. Freeman, stockbroker.

Mrs. Freeman had spent winters in the Everglades of the Seminole Indians and written many monographs lectured widely about having spoken at international congresses in Tokyo and Moscow.

She had been an anthropologist of the American Museum of Natural History in 1937. In addition to her expedition to the Everglades, she made field trips to other Indian tribes here and in Mexico had made studies of the people of Africa and Haiti.

Edwin C. McDonald

MIAMI BEACH, July 16 (UPI).—Edwin C. McDonald, 75, international business executive who was chairman of The Newspapers, Inc., died Friday at Miami Institute in Miami after a long illness.

The newspaper company's American chain affiliated with the Thomson Communications Groups in Canada and C. E. McDonald, Jr., died Friday at Miami Institute in Miami after a long illness.

He also was chairman of Royal Bank of Canada Trust of New York City. He said that after retiring in 1954 as executive vice-president of director of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Dr. Charles K. Friedberg, COBLESKILL, N.Y., July 16 (UPI).—Dr. Charles K. Friedberg, chief of cardiology, Mount Sinai Hospital and a heart specialist, was one of three persons killed Friday in a taxi involved in a collision with a vehicle driven by Dwight Pickett, 24, Mr. P. and his wife, Diane, 33, also in the crash.

Dr. Friedberg was the author of "Diseases of the Heart," which has been translated into more than 10 foreign languages, including Chinese.

Bertil Svanstrom

PARIS, July 16 (UPI).—Bertil Svanstrom, 68, Swedish newsman and organizer of international gatherings to protest the Vietnam war, was found dead in his Paris hotel room today from an apparent heart attack, police said.

Mr. Svanstrom was one of the organizers of the Stockholm Conference on U.S. "War Crime in Vietnam. He chaired a large scale international anti-war conference in Versailles early this year.

Ghulam Mohammed Baks

SRINAGAR, Kashmir, July 16 (UPI).—Ghulam Mohammed Baks, 63, former chief minister of Kashmir state, died early yesterday after suffering a heart attack.

Marseilles Police Find Laboratory Heroin Supply

MARSEILLES, July 16 (AP).—Police today announced a laboratory of a clandestine heroin laboratory, the seizure of 900 pounds of pure heroin and arrest of four suspected gangsters.

They said that the arrested made early today after a patrol at the small Mediterranean resort of Saint-Omer-sur-Mer upon the suspects' transfer to a laboratory material from a truck to a panel truck.

Reinforcements of the police found the heroin in a laboratory installed in a small cabin hidden among pine trees about 70 yards away.

It was the third such installation found in the Marseilles area this year.

Hashish Seized in Venice

VENICE, July 16 (AP).—Police yesterday seized 103 pounds hashish hidden in the false bottom of a car that arrived here from Turkey.

Police said they arrested owners of the car, identified two Lebanese.

3 Ex-SS Officers Get 4-Year Term

MUNICH, July 16 (UPI).—state court Friday sentenced three former Nazi SS officers to four years in prison each for complicity in war crimes in Russia.

The court convicted Kurt Trimborn, 69, and Friedrich Severin, 80, of ordering the shooting of at least 300 Jews at Targanov, U.S.S.R., in October, 1941.

Heinrich Goetz, the third defendant, was found guilty of having been in charge of the gassing of 214 handicapped children in October, 1942.

Quake Rocks Turkey

ISTANBUL, July 16 (AP).—An earthquake shook eastern Turkey today, damaging homes and injuring at least 10 persons, local authorities reported.

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## Names a Progressive Arch of Orthodox Church

July 16 (AP).—Patriarch Athenagoras, patriarch of the Orthodox Church, elected today to succeed the late

Patriarch Athenagoras, patriarch of the Orthodox Church, elected today to succeed the late

The 15 members of the Holy Synod chose Patriarch Demetrios, archbishop of Imbros and Tenedos, after a brief service in which they stood around the altar of St. George's Church and sang a hymn praising the Holy Spirit. Who teaches the Orthodox makes the theologians from fishermen and builds his church.

Informants here said Patriarch Demetrios would be guided in most matters by Metropolitan Meliton, who is a strong advocate of church reunion. Patriarch Demetrios consecrated bishop by Patriarch Athenagoras, is essentially a pastoral cleric with little experience in matters of state, they said.

The ecumenical patriarch is a theologian and a former teacher of classical Greek. He is described as self-effacing, and of great spirituality and humility.

To walk to the patriarchal throne, which dominates St. George's Church, Patriarch Demetrios had to work his way past all 14 of his fellow metropolitans, who are ranked in order of seniority.

On the throne, Patriarch Demetrios seemed calm at first, but as Metropolitan Meliton and the other prelates filed past him to kiss him on both cheeks, he showed considerable emotion.

Tears filled his eyes when the congregation began to make its own act of allegiance, filing past one by one.

His voice rang out clearly, however, as he gave his first general benediction as patriarch. The formal enthronement of the new patriarch, traditionally the 28th successor to St. Andrew, will be held in the same 18th-century church Tuesday. Patriarch Demetrios then will make his first speech from the throne. He is expected to announce his dedication to the goals of Patriarch Athenagoras.

Patriarch Athenagoras, who held the title for 24 years until his death two weeks ago, planned a great synod of Orthodox to pave the way for church reunion. Patriarch Demetrios, with the advice of Metropolitan Meliton, is expected to push on with plans to hold the synod.



QUACKADORE—Bullfighter's assistant trying to capture a duck in Pamplona arena last week. An enthusiastic fan had thrown it into ring to show approval over performance of matador Damaso Gonzalez.

## Strong Only in Number

### Short Life Span Seen for Italian Coalition

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, July 16 (NYT)—For the first time since fall, Italy has a fully functioning government—but the odds are it won't last long.

The average duration of the 33 cabinets that have come and gone here since World War II has been nine months. The 34th, headed by Premier Giulio Andreotti, is generally considered to have a shorter life expectancy.

Mr. Andreotti's government, a centrist grouping of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals, is strong only in number, consisting of no less than 84 ministers and under secretaries. It rests on slender majorities in parliament and is further weakened by a revival of factional fighting within the premier's own Christian Democratic party.

#### "Telephone Book"

Fortunately, the new premier likes to work. At 53, he is a veteran in government with unsurpassed administrative experience. The first Roman to head the national government since Italy's unification more than 100 years ago, Mr. Andreotti has held cabinet posts almost without interruption since he was 23.

When the premier presented his government to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, he enumerated so many urgent prob-

lems to be tackled that a heckler said: "You are reciting the telephone book."

Most of the items on Mr. Andreotti's long agenda are connected with the economic recession through which Italy is going. Factories are closing, unemployment is rising and the lira may be in trouble.

While millions of Italians are about to take their vacations, industries are plagued by strikers and absenteeism. Another difficult period seems in the making as militant unions representing more than 4 million workers get ready to renegotiate their three-year nationwide contracts.

Mr. Andreotti told the Senate Friday, just before winning a confidence test by only four votes, that the government would do its job "without vain pretensions, but also without any inferiority complex."

In another development Friday

night, the Chamber of Deputies again postponed planned tax reforms on incomes and wholesale and retail transactions.

The deputies modified the proposed value-added tax, intended to bring Italy into line with other members of the European Economic Community, and voted to make it effective Jan. 1, 1973, instead of July 1 this year.

The chamber also postponed a drastically revised new income tax for a year. It is now due to become effective Jan. 1, 1974. The new tax increases the levy on higher incomes.

Meanwhile, a deadlock between newspaper publishers and printers over suspension of Monday morning editions left Italians with few newspapers today for the third weekend.

Monday morning editions were suspended a month ago by most publishers. They contended that triple pay differential for Sunday work made the Monday editions too costly.

The printers, protesting loss of income, have struck, closing most Sunday editions every weekend since.

4 Die in Italian Storm

MANFREDONIA, Italy, July 16 (AP).—Three children and a man perished yesterday when violent thunderstorms on the Adriatic coast burst an earth dike, dumping tons of water on this town, about 70 miles north of Bari. The rains caused destruction all along the coast between Bari and Manfredonia. Eleven persons were injured and taken to hospitals.

## Ending Crisis Year in India

### Keating Will Remember Security Guards

NEW DELHI, July 16 (AP).—Perhaps no other American ambassador except Ellsworth Bunker in Saigon has been guarded as heavily as Kenneth B. Keating in the last year.

The Indian government, fearing an attack on him by persons unhappy with U.S. policy toward India, assigned two bodyguards to him. Two more Indian policemen, armed with rifles, guarded his residence, watching for intruders and snapping to attention whenever the former Republican senator from New York walked by.

"I got arthritis from saluting them so much," Mr. Keating says jokingly.

Outside the main embassy building, adjoining the ambassador's residence, a platoon of 25 Indian policemen bivouacked in tents, waiting to control what became a steady stream of anti-American demonstrations.

The strict security measures, which the Indians withdrew without explanation a few weeks ago, symbolized how poor U.S.-Indian relations became during the three years Mr. Keating has been ambassador in New Delhi. Mr. Keating, who will resign his post next week to return to the United States to campaign for President Nixon's re-election, says that the deterioration in the relationship has been the greatest disappointment of his assignment.

If you talk to the U.S. establishment or the Indian establishment, pretty much each one would place the onus on the other," Mr. Keating said in an interview.

"I suppose like most of these things, in retrospect, on both sides you could see where certain things might have been handled better."

Mr. Keating declined to elaborate on this point while still ambassador, but other U.S. diplomats and Indian officials agree that the sharpest deterioration in relations resulted from the Nixon administration's strong opposition to the Bangladesh independence movement in East Pakistan. India supported that movement with arms and troops.

#### Rationale of Policies

Mr. Keating, in a series of cables to the State Department last year, questioned the U.S. policies, although he says he understands their rationale. Making his first public comments on the subject, Mr. Keating said his work in New Delhi was "somewhat inhibited" by publication of his cables in Jack Anderson's column.

"It was of course distressing,

in a way, to have some of the press in the United States reveal secret cables which I had sent to the State Department," he said.

"I am not critical of the press for using what they get, but I am very critical of anybody in the government who takes an oath and violates that oath."

Over the years, Mr. Keating sharply reduced the size of the U.S. mission, which under his predecessors had grown to the largest American overseas mission except for Vietnam.

When he arrived, the mission had 617 American and 1,807 Indian employees. Now there are 508 Americans and 1,593 Indians.

Mr. Keating, 72, is 10 pounds lighter than when he arrived

here in June, 1969. He has been able to live "a more regular life" as ambassador than as senator, which he describes as "an absolutely killing job."

Mr. Keating revealed that he had consulted a yoga, an expert on yoga, for recommendations on a physical fitness program.

"The first thing I do when I get up in the morning is swim. Then I do my exercises, which are a modified form of yoga, for about 10 to 15 minutes," he said.

"I have not lost but one morning of one day for illness during the three years I have been here."

Mr. Keating disclaimed any idea of running for public office again, but added: "The one thing I am not going to do is to retire."

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After Triumphant Week

Democrats Barking At McGovern Heels

By Max Frankel

MIAMI BEACH (NYT)—After one triumphant week in the Florida sun, George McGovern is again the underdog, only this time he has a whole kennel of Democrats barking fear and discontent.

Many of the party's office holders, including the vast majority in the South, many of its former fans and financiers in the big unions and many of its once devoted Catholic and Jewish constituents are threatening desertion and perhaps outright opposition.

They fear a dimly perceived "radicalism" on the issues, an unsettling promise to redistribute income at home and energies abroad, and, perhaps above all, the very idea that the Democratic party should have selected a candidate without the approval of its traditional power centers.

They fear the whole crowd of newcomers that is clamoring to replace the old and they will be running away from them unless—and until—George McGovern can frighten them in another way: with a reasonable prospect of victory even without their help.

General Tributes

For a few moments at 3 a.m. Friday, it seemed just barely possible, even to the skeptics. The cultural revolution that had swept through the party and filled its convention seats with the noisier, more radical, more youthful and more militant yielded suddenly to a thunderous, songfest and cheer-led, with tributes even for Gov. George C. Wallace and his Alabama delegation.

If this so recently implausible scene could happen once, the delegates were thinking, why not again in November?

And in any case, thought the delirious winners, had not the party—win or lose in the autumn—propelled itself into a new era in which even the labor leaders and governors and investment bankers who seek to return to the rostrum will need to take

American Party Feels Wallace Will Make Bid

LEMON GROVE, Calif., July 16 (UPI)—A top official of the National American party said Friday there was a "good chance" that Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace would accept the party's presidential nomination early next month.

William K. Shearer, former California chairman of the Affiliated American Independent party and member of the NAP executive committee, said he expected the NAP to nominate Gov. Wallace when it holds its convention Aug. 3-5 at Louisville, Ky. "We will tender a nomination to him," he said. "We make no pretensions as to whether he will accept it. He was our standard-bearer four years ago and we will make that offer again."

Mr. Shearer said: "We will let him know the people want an alternative, and we feel there is a very good chance he will accept."

Gov. Wallace, who flew home to Alabama Friday, has said he will not make a third-party bid for the presidency.

their case to the people as never before and McGovernize their bases of power?

But a moral victory in defeat, which his friends found deeply satisfying to Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona when he led the Republicans to disaster in 1964, has never been Sen. McGovern's objective.

And so the dawn brought a strange sight to the top of the Doral Hotel. The bright and sunny sky, the vast blue ocean and the freshly washed sand—they all looked remarkably like the snows of New Hampshire.

Sen. McGovern's hope today, as in the New Hampshire primary four months ago, is to be taken seriously, to move from hope to promise to breakthrough into the ideal of the candidacy augmented by the prospect of power with which even the most recalcitrant can be lured or forced back into the fold.

Opinion Polls

But there will be no easy targets of opportunity to dramatize progress, as in the long primary season. Much, perhaps all, will depend upon the viability of the McGovern candidacy in the public opinion polls.

As some experienced observers of political behavior here see it, if Sen. McGovern comes to Labor Day down 15 or 20 points in the polls, his many detractors in the unions and state and local party organizations will try only to drive him to a defeat of 20, to underscore the "I told you so."

But if he should narrow the gap to a mere 5 points, the fascination and the fear of a McGovern presidency could well provoke a scramble to his side in these same quarters.

But the opponent now is not the unsure figure of Edmund S. Muskie or the refurbished symbol of the past, Hubert H. Humphrey. It is the President of the United States, so securely in command of the trumpets and levers of power that he stands to campaign for re-election with a calculated de-emphasis even of the mention of his name.

Nixon's Charges

Mr. Nixon already has turned loose a barrage of charges designed to put Sen. McGovern as a radical, to portray him as financially irresponsible and to blame him, even before the failure is certain or known, for sabotaging the Paris peace talks by holding out better terms for Hanoi than the sitting administration has offered.

These are formidable assaults and they will not necessarily be repulsed by the vast registration, participation and fund-raising drives upon which Sen. McGovern's hopes now ride.

To seize the nomination, Sen. McGovern and his lieutenants had to color themselves as leftist, just as Mr. Nixon ran always to the right of center until he was secure in office.

Left and right are where the passions are for the dogged pre-convention labor of American politics. But the middle, even if it is a shifting middle, is where the votes are in November. To just four million more, Sen. McGovern must turn his freshly greened party once again into the many hues of autumn. It is a heroic ambition.



1972 STANDARD-BEARERS—Sen. George S. McGovern and Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton stand with their wives on podium facing delegates at the final session of Democratic National Convention early Friday in Miami Beach, Fla.

McGovern's Victory for Experimental Science

By Sen. George S. McGovern

I don't think the outcome of the Democratic National Convention would have surprised Galileo. What happened was simple. While some of the candidates and their advisers spent last year reading the polls and making projections, my supporters and I decided that polls taken a year in advance probably indicated only which candidates were most widely known. So we spent last year developing an organization and learning the lay of the land. While some candidates were content with armchair speculation, we went out in the field to determine what the country was like and what it really wanted. It was simply a triumph for experimental science over flat-earth science.

We found some interesting things: The American people have become astonishingly cynical about their elected leadership. Most people simply assume that a politician is a crook and a scoundrel. They don't rise up and vote the rascals out only because they assume that it would mean voting a new set of rascals in. And one crooked racial is, after all, no better than another. So I raised the issue of the disclosure of personal finances and campaign contributions. The flat-earth scientists in the armchairs would never have tried it, and the wise men who write the syndicated columns thought it would never work. But large numbers of voters thought otherwise.

Another interesting discovery we made is that people are plainly disgusted with their government. The national polls found this out, too, but the armchair scientists didn't take the pollsters' conclusion seriously enough. Instead of soothing people by pretending that things can get better without change, I made sure people realized that I think things have to change. Most people don't think about politics often enough for their disaffection to be a permanent thing. This is one form of their alienation, but on election day and at the convention they thought about politics and they voted for McGovern.

And we discovered that the voters are more independent-minded this year than in previous years. It isn't necessary

to follow the beaten path, as long as you say things that make sense. In fact, that path was crowded during the early primaries, and it was an advantage not to be trekking it. In the same way, it wasn't nearly so great a disadvantage this year as it had been in the past to be a little-known underdog at the start of the primaries and to be ignored for the most part by the press.

Those who followed the campaign closely may recall specific moments during the campaign when these discoveries were critical.

'I'm For You'

In San Diego, California, I was campaigning at an aerospace plant, walking alongside a wire fence and shaking hands with some of the workers, and the reception I was getting wasn't very enthusiastic. And I wasn't feeling very good about what was happening either. Then a man stuck his hand and said, "I need my job, but I need my country more. I'm for you." In California, military spending was an important issue, and I was heartened that a worker would put love of country above his own job.

Three days before the Wisconsin primary I was visiting a senior citizens' home in Milwaukee when a woman in her late 70s, shriveled up in a wheelchair, came up to me and said, "We need to turn this country around." It wasn't exactly the place I expected to hear that type of comment and it gave me an indication on just how deeply the dissatisfaction with the status quo is running.

We thought about these things and we developed what turned out to be quite a successful plan. But obviously I couldn't have carried out this plan by myself; I couldn't have carried it out without a staff. The McGovern staff, otherwise known as the McGovern organization, is widely known for its size. What has not been so widely recognized is that the McGovern staff is effective on a per capita basis. It would be easy, for instance, for 30,000 people working on the California campaign to duplicate each other's work, alienate half the voters and accomplish nothing.

One reason our campaign staff is so effective is that I trust it. I haven't tried to

supervise everything that has been done; instead I found people I felt I could rely on, and I gave them a great deal of autonomy.

People who were running the individual state primary campaigns had the responsibility for winning elections. The people in the state knew that state best. There were many states I hadn't even been to. So what did I know? When people from the national campaign want to help out in a state, the staff from the state told them what to do. The people from the individual states made the important decisions. When we knew who was going to run the campaign, I tried to approach them on a one-to-one basis. I simply told them, "Look, I'm relying on you. You have the responsibility to win the election." I gave them but one instruction directive: "Just win the damn thing."

Running the campaign this way did require, of course, that I have a great deal of confidence in my supporters. Since I have been campaigning on a promise to trust the American people, it seems to me that it was only fair that I should have to begin by placing an unusual degree of trust in my own supporters.

The Coming Contest

These are the things that the campaign did that were most important to our success. And, incidentally, I suspect that the general election campaign will shape up in much the same way. It will be a contest between a well-financed, top-heavy bureaucracy that holds meetings and gives and takes orders and a loosely organized, relatively improvised organization.

The story of how I won the nomination would not be complete without a discussion of the new party-reform rules and how they affected my campaign. Of course, there has been a great deal of comment about how the delegate selection process was changed almost beyond recognition this year by the new rules. However, there has been surprisingly little attempt to judge what impact the reform rules actually had on the way the campaign developed. It seems to me that I won the nomination because I did well in critical primaries in New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Mas-

sachusetts, Ohio, Nebraska, California and New York. The more important reform guidelines, in its impact on the outcome of the nomination, was the requirement that in non-primary states the delegate selection process be open to participation by all Democrats. This had already been the practice in a few nonprimary states, including Iowa and Minnesota. I certainly did much better in the nonprimary states under the new rule guaranteeing free participation in delegate selection, but the backbone of my strength at the convention came from the large delegations from California, New York, Massachusetts and a few other primary states. Those delegates would have been there even under the old rules.

Striking Differences

The most striking differences between this year and previous years were the greater number of candidates, the greater number of primaries and the requirement for affirmative action to assure greater representation for young people, women and minorities. For the greater number of candidates (which was an index of ambition) and the greater number of primaries (which was decided by the individual state legislatures), the reform rules can claim no credit. The reform rules obviously were responsible for greater representation from groups that had not participated so widely previously, but since every candidate had women, young people and members of minority groups supporting him, this affected the tone of the delegate selection process (which was decided by the outcome of the race for the presidential nomination). The Democratic party certainly does not want to maintain permanent specifications for the proportion of representation of different segments of the population, but I think that the guidelines this year counteracted a history of exclusion and resulted in a more representative convention.

In short, I would say that I won the Democratic nomination through hard work, careful planning, a willingness to move ahead decisively, greater public participation and a determination to take nothing for granted. And this is just the way I intend to win the presidency.

© Newsday

McGovern's Running Mate

Eagleton Prepared To Follow Leader

By Christopher Lydon

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (NYT)—Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, was not consulted on the selection of his party's first woman chairman and he will not know his campaign assignment until he visits his running mate in the Black Hills of South Dakota late this week.

But he made his own plans last weekend to confer as soon as possible with organized labor's political agent, Alexander E. Varkan, and Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, two symbols of Democratic discord after the nomination of Sen. George McGovern for the presidency.

When he visits Mr. Varkan, some time before the Wednesday Executive Committee meeting of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, it will be on a friendly "AT-Tom" basis, Sen. Eagleton said in an interview here.

"I can't put it on him," the 42-year-old Missourian said of Mr. Varkan, director of the Committee on Political Education who spread the anti-McGovern message among labor officials during the spring primaries. "I'll just ask for his help. I've never been a very good intimidator. I'm better at making suggestions, and I'll tell him we need him."

Few Meetings

Sen. Eagleton has met Mayor Daley only three times in four years, briefly each time, but two close mutual friends are now working on a re-introduction.

William Clark, the Daley organization's sacrificial candidate against the late Sen. Everett Dirksen in 1968, had been attorney general of Illinois when Sen. Eagleton was attorney general of Missouri. And John M. Kayne Jr., once the state's attorney in East St. Louis, Ill., and an organization delegate at the Miami Beach Convention last week, was a Harvard Law School roommate of Sen. Eagleton's 20 years ago. "I'll tell him: Mr. Mayor, we earnestly need your support," Sen. Eagleton said, noting that he had instructed his alternate delegate at Miami to vote against most of the McGovern forces in favor of seating Mayor Daley's challenged delegation at the convention.

"I don't know that right off the bat he'll say yes, but I feel confident that Mayor Daley will ultimately support this ticket. He's a professional. I respect the word politician. I am one myself, and I respect Mayor Daley as one of the top politicians in this country. I've heard the talk, too, that he doesn't care about the presidential race, that he'll sit out this dance. But I don't believe it."

Sleepless Night

Sen. Eagleton appeared to be recovering from extremes of exhaustion and euphoria after the sleepless night between Thursday and Friday that brought him the nomination.

He is amused at the "perfect nobody" epithet that has suddenly been thrust upon him. But his obscurity is hardly worse, he says, than that of his fellow Missourian, the man they called "Harry Who?" when President Franklin D. Roosevelt chose Sen. Harry S. Truman as his running mate in 1944.

He professes to have no idea where he will or should be used

in the fall campaign, although he thinks his selection alone has made a difference in Missouri, where Gov. Warren E. Hearnes, publicly skeptical about McGovern, has pledged no support.

He makes no secret of his policy disagreements with McGovern: he supports the F-15 aircraft, for example, and he has "some misgivings" about Sen. McGovern's proposal for universal health care, but he is not a welfare with universal grant \$1,000 a year.

But he also is prepared to take orders about travel, issues as he did about the nomination of Mrs. Jean Westwood chair the Democratic National Committee.

Eavesdropping

"In the car yesterday (Friday) the vice-presidential nominee," Sen. McGovern mentioned, "Larry O'Brien was resigning. I hoped he would but McGovern pointed out O'Brien wanted to resign. At one point on the way to our breakfast—Miss Westwood and I were riding with us, but I just listening—eavesdropping just."

Sen. Eagleton is a close friend of Frank Manikiewicz, Sen. McGovern's chief strategist, who came back to 1967 when Mr. Manikiewicz was the late Robert F. Kennedy's press secretary and a newspaper columnist. A senator is prepared to defend Mr. Manikiewicz and to defend the McGovern campaign manager, but he is also confidant of the personal staff he led to the ticket.

The principal figures in Sen. Eagleton's entourage are Doug Bennett, his chief policy aide in the Senate; James Murphy, speech writer; Robert E. Quick, the "devil's advocate" in issue discussions; Mike Kefauver, press secretary, and three members of constituent offices in Missouri, Edward Phillips in St. Louis, Robert Kingsland in St. Louis City and Robert Beech in Kansas City.

Supreme Court Sex Barrier Charged in Suit

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UPI)—Maryann Clifford, 26, has filed an administrative charge against the U.S. marshal's office claiming she was denied a job at Supreme Court messenger on basis of her sex.

Mrs. Clifford—who prefers the title—la. entering law school at Catholic University this fall—said she was told by Miss Frank M. Hapler when she applied for a messenger job: "It'd be a liability because all messengers share the same lounge."

The court employs about half-dozen messengers, usually law students, to run errands, carry messages between the justices and sometimes act as clerks and chauffeurs.

TRIBUNE TRAVEL GUIDE HOTELS—RESTAURANTS & NIGHTCLUBS—SHOPS & SERVICES

Table with travel information for various countries including Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, and others. It lists hotels, restaurants, and services available in those regions.

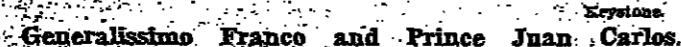
Holiday Inn advertisement featuring the slogan "To us, you're not a customer, you're a person." It lists various Holiday Inn locations and services, including breakfast, parking, and room service.

Large advertisement for ESO MOTOR HOTELS. It features the slogan "Welcome food, welcome wine, welcome service...welcome you!" and lists various ESO Motor Hotels locations across Europe, including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

# n Slow Acting a Role Europe

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Generalissimo Franco and Prince Juan Carlos.

## Hard Line

A major speech last week by Gen. Franco's second-in-command, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, indicated considerable satisfaction with present policies and little desire to change them. Adm. Carrero contrasted the fast rate of economic development of recent years with that achieved by the "accursed" Second Republic, the predecessor republican government. The admiral expressed scorn for "the liberal system of political parties" for which, he said, "a few appeal to feel no nostalgia."

Spain, said a preferential

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Spain has a preferential

## Over Request for London Office

## ab Guerrillas Put Britain on Spot

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### Another Request

The Arab League official here followed up his FLO office request to the home secretary with another to Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

On April 27, a Foreign Office official told the Arab League representative, in effect, that

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***Announcement Expected by Autumn***

# China Awaits Word on New Phase of Cultural Revolution

By Harrison E. Salisbury

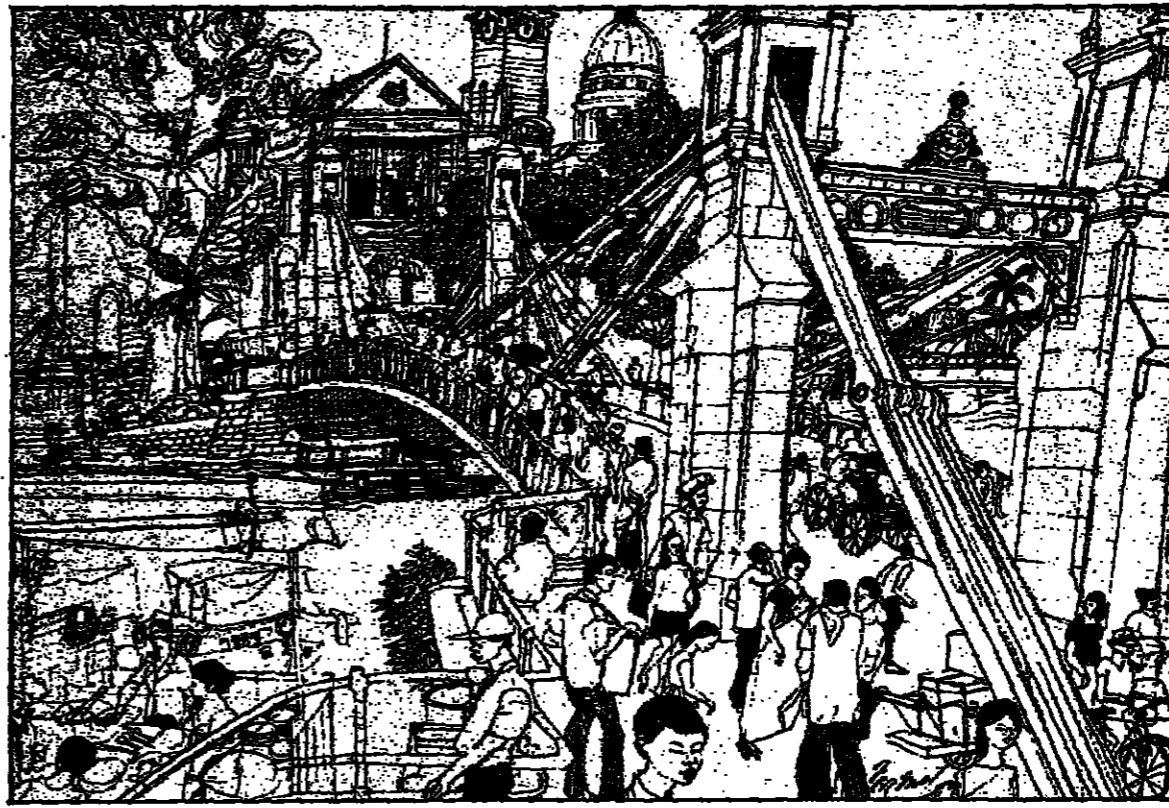
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**1.1. The problem.**

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**Singapore is becoming the Zurich of the East.  
Naturally, Continental Bank is there.**

In the latter 1960s, Singapore began to emerge as the financial center of South-east Asia. Singapore's flexibility and economic strength together with her increasingly sophisticated local banking system provided impressive credentials for financial leadership of the area.

## Continental Bank was ready.

Continental Bank actively entered the Singapore banking community through an ownership position in Singapore International Merchant Bankers Ltd. in July, 1970.

**In time to take part in the Republic's 17.4% economic growth that year.**

In time to participate in the past calendar year's doubling of the Republic's non-resident deposits to \$900 million (U.S.).

The timing of our active involvement in Singapore financial life is indicative of Continental's reasoned program of international expansion.

A program which has resulted in a six-continent banking network of enviable strength, including a large international subsidiary in New York (and another soon to open in Los Angeles).

This network allows us to meet the banking needs of multinational corporations virtually anywhere in the world. Moreover, the judicious nature of our expansion has enabled Continental to maintain a flexibility and efficiency not normally associated with a \$10-billion bank.

Talk to Continental's people in the Zurich of the East. Or, in the Zurich of the West. Or, in any financial community in the world where things are happening.



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## Ulster Is Different

As the body count mounts in Ulster, and the strange battle of the barricades continues, the British are reported to be wearying of their thankless and difficult role, and to be pressing for the recall of their troops. The reaction is understandable. Negotiation has thus far failed—it is always difficult to deal with fanatics, especially when they are split into many factions, as are both Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland. What the factions themselves represent is hard to determine. The men who speak for them are outlaws in varying degrees, and the extent of discipline and responsibility in each group is unknown.

This problem has been emphasized by the barricades. While, during the brief truce, the British were trying to open up the closed Catholic areas by negotiation, the Protestants were complaining that this method was too slow, and put a premium on terror violence. So they began to build their own barricades, and institute their own violence. The British response was an ineffective effort to build their own barricades, and to control the exit of terrorists from the Catholic sections of Belfast, chief city and storm center of embattled Ulster.

After this costly stalemate was reached, the British military option would be to break down all the barricades by force, and search out the strongholds of the Irish Republican Army and the Protestant activists. But that could be very like the June days of 1848 in

Paris, or of the later Commune in the same city: fighting street by street and barricade by barricade, with many dead and lasting bitterness and strife.

Rather than that, the British across the Irish Sea would doubtless prefer to pull out their troops—as they did in Palestine and in India, letting Arab and Jew, Hindu and Muslim, fight their own battles.

But it should be noted that Ulster is different. In Palestine, the British could turn their own responsibilities over to the United Nations, and in India to the governments created by the partition agreement. It would hardly be the same if rule in Northern Ireland reverted to Stormont—which was superseded precisely because it was ineffective in the crisis—and Dublin, which has good intentions but is hardly in a position to apply them to the rebels in the North. Moreover, Northern Ireland is not linked to Britain by a mere mandate, or by such a symbol as the imperial crown. Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom, a majority of its population closely tied to the rest of that entity by blood, history and economics.

So withdrawal is hardly a desirable alternative for Britain—at least until all the rest have been thoroughly tested. This testing will be enormously difficult while terror reigns, and the imposition of order by force is so repugnant to so many. But a lapse by a British pullout into total disorder and outright civil war is still unthinkable.

## Aviation Emergency

In spite of the persisting epidemic of aerial hijacking, the Federal Aviation Administration and the nation's airlines continue to put convenience and cost before safety in half-hearted attempts to deal with what has become a national aviation emergency.

Twice within hours last week, armed gunmen—one carrying a shotgun apparently concealed in an arm sling—managed to board airliners through unguarded gates at Philadelphia and Oklahoma City. They were ultimately captured. In fact, all the principals in 18 hijack extortion attempts in this country in the last eight months have been either captured or killed. But this is limited comfort to terrorized passengers and crews and to others who must face this hazard of air travel.

What urgently needs correction is the glaring gap in existing preventive measures. In neither of last week's cases were boarding passengers subject to search or electronic scrutiny. However, FAA Administrator John H. Shaffer did move timidly toward closing the gap at week's end by asking airlines to

limit carry-on luggage and to search all hand baggage that passengers insist on carrying into the cabin. He refrained, however, on grounds of inconvenience to passengers from ordering a hand-bag search for all flights of the kind the FAA has ordered for commuter flights. Such hyper-reluctance to discommodate passengers is a poor excuse for continuing to gamble with the safety of both travelers and crews. Experience with commuter flights in the brief period since the new regulations went into effect indicates that most passengers welcome such slight inconvenience as attends a pre-flight search for safety's sake.

A more potent reason for FAA's hesitation may be the reluctance of most airlines to assume the cost of establishing security at boarding gates. In the interest of keeping would-be hijackers off planes, this cost must be met—through higher air fares, if necessary. Hand-baggage inspection should be mandatory on all flights at least until other screening techniques are perfected and installed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### African Inconsistency

The dialogue between South Africa and the Black African states has bogged down. But this does not prevent a number of the latter from carrying on trade with South Africa via devious routes. These include Mauritius, Zambia, Zaïre (the Congo)—and even President Nyerere of Tanzania, who daily calls for the liberation of white-ruled Africa, is anything but consistent in this respect: He has requested financial aid from the South African De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. in order to save the Williamson Diamond Mines Ltd. near Shinyanga, which are going steadily deeper into debt. The declarations of solidarity repeatedly issued to the various liberation movements are in fact not taken seriously enough to warrant the sacrifice of any economic interests. But the rhetorically mighty black leaders must of course make sure that their own peoples, as well as their opponents, hear nothing about these commercial ventures.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### U.S.-French Defense Talks

The talks between French Defense Minister Michel Debré and Melvin Laird took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. There are, however, degrees in integration, and what else was being discussed, since the conversations were on the role of the French tactical nuclear arsenal in European defense and on the mission of the French fleet in the Mediterranean. In fact, France is returning to NATO by a

back door because it is aspiring, since Mr. Pompidou took office, to build a Mediterranean policy, while De Gaulle had based the entire fleet at Brest. The evolution of U.S.-Soviet relations is the new fact that French policy must take into account. Mr. Laird explained this when he said that "French determination, strength and advice are necessary to the well-being of the West in general, and to Europe and NATO in particular."

—From La Dépêche du Midi (Toulouse).

### Nixon's Task

President Nixon now knows what he is up against. The campaign for the presidency may be said to have formally opened with the Democratic nomination of the McGovern-Eagleton team. The President's job at the Republican convention later this month is to strike the note for his strategy and identify the targets for his forces to fire at. McGovern's vulnerable points are obvious enough and Nixon will waste little time in building up from a dossier of McGovern statements the picture of the radical menace to American institutions with which to frighten the voters. Events in Vietnam might still make a winning card out of McGovern's ninety-day pledge to withdraw, but it seems unlikely. Nixon is not the man to be over-confident. In his methodical way, he must now be marshalling his arguments why sensible and responsible, unpoor and unblack Democrats should vote Republican this time—or at least abstain.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 17, 1897  
PARIS—Mr. E.A. Andree, the Swedish engineer and explorer, proposes to attempt to reach the North Pole in a balloon by taking advantage of a southerly wind. He made an attempt last year, but after waiting for twenty-one days for a favorable wind, postponed his voyage until this year. Mr. Andree and his companions left in their balloon for the Pole Sunday afternoon, with four months' supplies of food.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 17, 1922  
PARIS—When word went out last night that Gene Sarazen had won the open championship, America's greatest golfing event, the average man was puzzled. He knitted his brows. "Sarazen? Who is he? Are you sure that is the name of the winner?" He was born only twenty-one years ago so it is not surprising that his name is not as well known as that of men who were championship players when he was in the cradle.

سكنا من الالاحل



## Helping History's Tide

By C. L. Sulzberger

DUBLIN—The great majority of people in both southern and northern Ireland would like to see an end to violence and a peaceful solution to their common problem but the leadership they produce to cope with this ancient cancer is much too cautious.

The practical talent of the Irish people is easily demonstrable—but mainly in foreign laboratories. It is sometimes said the United States is owned by north Irish immigrants and run by south Irish exiles—a pleasant Irish exaggeration.

I once asked that expert, Larry O'Brien, why Irish-Americans had shown such remarkable political gifts. "Because we were the first large minority that came to the U.S.A. already speaking English," he said. "We could get on with those around us while staying a clan."

But the Irish are not a minority in Ireland—except for Protestants in the South and Catholics in the North. Nor have they demonstrated any leadership genius. Now, when violence again torments the North, few important persons seem willing to stick their necks out for the beleaguered William Whitelaw, Britain's benevolent dictator in Ulster. Everyone praises his good intentions and no one helps.

### Peaceful Means

John Lynch, the Republic's taoiseach or prime minister, favors unification of Ireland only by peaceful means and endorses the idea of a secular constitution granting equal rights to members of all faiths. He would eliminate Article 44 which gives Catholics favored status. He would cancel constitutional reference to the Holy Trinity. He would pass enabling legislation to permit divorce and birth control, and submit this entire reform program to referendum.

But the trouble is, he doesn't propose anything right now to underwrite these good intentions and thereby to take steam out of the northern extremists' boiler. He doesn't use the fact that Ireland enters the Common Market next January to dramatically modernize an outdated legal structure.

Lynch, a quiet, popular but undynamic man, sees the immediate priority moving favoring his ideas. He says: "With the tide of history now running against partition throughout the world, as indicated by the developing situation in Korea, this tide must inevitably lap the shores of Ireland."

But "inevitably" doesn't imply speed and the Irish sectarian quarrel is three centuries old. Lynch, a gradualist, clearly puts his faith in the Common Market as a unifying force. He says: "When we are both part of the Common Market, economic differences will eventually disappear. And there will be greater contact between North and South. This will favor an atmosphere of reconciliation and that mood will help reunite the Irish people."

### Some Day

Gradualism is dangerous when blood is spilling in northern gutters. "Europe's" impact on this rather primitive economy will be massively felt some day but now is the moment for strong and generous leadership.

The British are eager to have done with this almost permanent mini-civil war; most northerners, although leery about joining the South, have had enough of vio-

lence; and most southerners would like to see their disruptive IRA fade into literature. The time has come for new and specific moves.

The British, for example, might be well advised to issue some kind of statement to the effect that the frontier between North and South is not a NATO frontier to be defended—as Dublin has suggested. That would ease Dublin's suspicions of the alliance's implications.

### Church and State

The four religious leaders—Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Methodist—whose congregations include both North and South, might join in expressing desire for separation of church and state. This is a major problem for the Catholic primate but he has said he personally endorses such separation.

Northern politicians should

specify conditions that would safeguard local autonomous rights and privileges even outside a reluctant Britain. And Lynch might well move now to initiate legislative moves to secularize the Republic's constitution and, at the same time, take a tougher stand against the IRA. This force is only theoretically outlawed and, in fact, is widely active in South as well as North.

Were such a combination of moves timed to coincide with the January entrance into "Europe" of both southern Ireland and, through the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, it might help isolate the Protestant bully boys now strutting through Belfast alleys. A unified Ireland need not be a fate worse than death for any of this island's inhabitants. It is high time their leaders showed more imagination and gumption in demonstrating that fact.

## McGovern Vs. Tax Reform

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

MIAMI BEACH—Sen. George McGovern's forces used old politics muscle at last week's Democratic National Convention to crush a proposed radical tax reform plank to the platform that would have dried up what little money McGovern hopes to raise in the business community.

The plank, pushed by Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, embodied in extreme form the tax-reform gospel McGovern has been preaching all year: abolition of absolutely all tax deductions and exemptions. What's more, it had the backing not only of the McGovernites but Gov. George Wallace's delegates—the one issue that could unite the party's opposite poles in a populist coalition. Clearly, the Harris plank had a majority on the convention floor.

### Concealed Assistance

That's what worried the McGovern high command. Henry Kissinger, facing problems enough as McGovern's chief fundraiser, was beside himself with worry over the Harris plank. A McGovern floor whip asked a prominent Democratic fundraiser, standing nearby how much the plank would cost the party. The answer: a cool \$5 million. Frankie, the floor whip telephoned the McGovern trailer

outside Convention Hall for help on the convention floor to round up votes for the roll call.

But the roll call was never held, thanks to concealed cooperation between the McGovern forces and the convention managers. To those listening, Harris' plank obviously carried on the voice vote. State Assemblywoman Yvonne Brathwaite of California, presiding as deputy permanent chairman, seemed doubtful about what to do. The parliamentary, Rep. James O'Hara of Michigan, quickly advised her the plank had lost. She so announced the vote.

A demand for a roll call by Virginia delegate James Ross-Page was stifled when his floor microphone was mysteriously cut off in mid-speech. Nor did hundreds of delegates hear Miss Brathwaite's call for those wanting a roll call to stand. Even so, many thought that the required 30 percent did stand. But Rep. O'Hara said no, and Miss Brathwaite refused a roll call vote while McGovern-Wallace tax reformers steamed in impotent fury.

Earlier, the convention managers tried to prevent Harris from speaking for his plank on grounds he was neither a delegate nor a member of the platform committee. But McGovern delegate Wes Watkins, a firebrand liberal lawyer from Greenville, Miss., threatened to make a convention speech denouncing McGovern. Harris was permitted to deliver a populist stenwinder, one of the few that emerged the convention and prepared it to vote for his plank—if there had ever been a vote. Two weeks before the Democratic National Convention started, Sen. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois quickly informed McGovern aide Frank Manfield that under no circumstances did he want to be considered for vice-president.

### Stevenson's Reasons

Stevenson's decision, uncharacteristic for any ambitious politician, was not unique at this party-splitting convention. At least two other prospective vice-presidential nominees—Gov.

## A Delicate Problem War and the Election

By James Reston

MIAMI BEACH—The nation is now, at the same time, waging war in Vietnam, negotiating peace and fighting a presidential election in which the tactics and objectives of the war—even the continuation of the war—are central issues. And this creates the delicate and awkward problem for both President Nixon and Sen. McGovern of arguing out the issues of the war without interfering with their common objective of ending the killing in Southeast Asia.

These two men are obviously deeply and sincerely divided on this central question of the campaign. It cannot be put aside. The administration cannot silence McGovern on Vietnam, and McGovern cannot deny that his public promise to end all American bombing on Jan. 21, 1973, and withdraw all U.S. troops from Southeast Asia before the end of April, 1975, is bound to influence the present peace negotiations in Paris.

Neither Nixon nor McGovern has really faced this dilemma. The senator argued the point in the starkest terms here in his acceptance speech—20,000 coffins brought home during the Nixon administration; elect me, he seemed to be saying, and I'll stop the killing, and get all the boys and the prisoners home by next spring.

### Specific, Responsible

At least he was specific and took personal responsibility for his promises, even if he didn't quite explain how he would achieve them. The President was more subtle, but less responsible. He didn't criticize McGovern and his policies personally but used his Democratic ally, former Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, to attack McGovern for "sabotaging" the administration's peace negotiations in Paris.

Nobody would mind if John Connally thought the Democrats were wrong and the Republicans right on the war, the economy, taxes and welfare, and then switched, like Mayor Lindsay of New York, to the other party. Or even if he stayed as a Democrat in the Republican administration and stuck with his job and struggled on with the administration's problems.

But Connally seems to want the best of everything—to use the Democrats who are dominant in Texas to be governor of his state and to use them again when they have executive power in Washington; to be secretary of the Navy, and then, when they lose their power, to go over to the Republicans as secretary of the Treasury.

One of the troubles with the attractive and dogmatic Connally is that when he gets bored with his jobs either under the Democrats or the Republicans, he gets out and goes home to his ranch. Personally, it is a good deal but otherwise it seems a little selfish. He is a sprinter and not a marathon runner. He loves the dramatic issues but he doesn't stay the course. It was fine at

the Pentagon for a time, but after a little while, he was bored. And when he got bored with being secretary of the Navy—just when the really questions of world monetary policy were coming up—he suddenly quit again and went around lecturing the allies on his responsibility. The party quite clear. He comes and goes as he pleases, and now he is back from his round-the-world trip in San Clemente as vilifying the Democrats foreign and domestic policies he cannot support and join a Republican party he will join.

### Precedent Noted

Well, Washington is accustomed to this struggle between peace and public responsibility, this is a squall business, makes Spiro Agnew seem able in the process; and it does the problems of peace, the election. Nobody can be the President for using Connally since Connally is using the public, without joining in but the problem remains how to fight the election, Vietnam without interfering the President's negotiating peace.

Fortunately, there is a precedent which Nixon knows all about in the presidential election of 1944, just as the world was coming to see President Roosevelt and his secretary of state, Cordell Hull, the Republicans in that election. Thomas Dewey and his policy adviser, John Foster Dulles, agreed that there was a national interest in avoiding a squabble during the election, the organization of peace, that the tragic political misadventure that defeated League of Nations in the presidential election between Harding and Cox should not be repeated.

As a result, Roosevelt Dewey, who were in many ways even more violently opposed one another in 1944 than McGovern and McGovern are now, agreed to work together to keep the election battle from interfering with the peace negotiations of the United Nations.

Dulles was appointed as agent to keep the election from interfering with the peace, and he was faithful both to his job and to the nation's interest. Maybe this is what is new now before the partisan argument becomes too brutal, after the nomination of McGovern, before we get into what might be a really savage battle in the presidency in November. The problem cannot safely be where it is now, with McGovern arguing for peace by a card game whatever the cost of it on the Paris negotiations of the Nixon standing over the hill and authorizing Connally to Agnew to scold McGovern as irresponsible and even unprincipled saboteur of peace.

### Cooperation Needed

Peace in Vietnam between the North and South must be helped and hurt McGovern, but anti-war forces are really sure that this war is the central issue in this campaign, then they must cooperate for peace—this re-elects or defeats McGovern. And at least, McGovern knows what is going on in Paris negotiations and he has own man there to observe facts, so that he can argue for peace without saying that the interference with the peace negotiations.

It is not good enough for McGovern merely to attack the peace talks in Paris without having his own man there to inform him of the realities, or for the President to offer to "inform" McGovern about the Paris talks and, meanwhile, authorize Connally to vilify McGovern as irresponsible and even unprincipled saboteur of peace.

Whatever the personal or political interests of Nixon and McGovern the Republicans or the Democrats there is clearly a national interest here, and only Nixon, who went in 1944, can invite his presidential opponent to appoint an observer to hear what's going on and keep McGovern from interfering with the peace negotiations.

There are, as Connally is fundamental issues at stake in this campaign, the most important since the election between Johnson and Goldwater in 1964. It is not enough to have these issues should be faced, not submerged by cheap promises to false patriotism, as faced on the basis of the facts that the facts there are able to McGovern, as Robert did to Dewey in 1944.



## Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
AT&T 4-1/2% 1982	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 1987	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 1992	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 1997	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 2002	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 2007	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 2012	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 2017	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 2022	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 2027	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+

## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
AT&T 4-1/2% 1982	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 1987	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 1992	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 1997	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 2002	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 2007	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 2012	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 2017	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 2022	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 2027	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+

# Barclay Securities Limited

## 1971 RESULTS

- \* ONE FOR TWO BONUS ISSUE.
- \* PROFITS DOUBLED TO £2,200,000.
- \* EARNINGS INCREASED by 70% per share.
- \* DIVIDEND INCREASE 33% for 1971.
- \* 50% INCREASED DIVIDENDS FORECAST FOR 1972.

FIVE YEAR RESULTS 1967 TO 1971 SHOW:  
 EARNINGS per share INCREASED by 8½ times.  
 ASSETS per share INCREASED by 4 times.  
 DIVIDENDS MULTIPLIED FOURFOLD.  
 Cash resources exceed £10 million and increasing.  
 Expansion planned for Europe and Overseas.  
 Higher earnings confidently expected for the current year.

The Chairman, Mr. John Bentley, reported that:  
 "These results establish Barclay Securities as one of the leading growth organisations in the U.K."

Barclay Securities is an Investment Holding Company. Investments include interests in Pharmaceuticals, Toys, Media and Property.

Copies of the latest Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, Barclay Securities Limited, 32 Curzon Street, London, W1Y 8BS.

## A message from John M. King

In 1968 and 1969, King Resources Company sold to the Natural Resources Proprietary Account of the Fund of Funds, Limited 50% of its interest in oil and natural gas exploration rights and permits covering approximately 10 million hectares in the Canadian Arctic. At the end of 1969, in an effort to fairly reflect the true value of such holdings in computing the Fund's net asset value, the holding was revalued from its approximately \$12 million cost to approximately \$96 million. The revaluation was highly publicized and much criticized at the time, largely because I.O.S., Ltd. received a \$9.6 million "profit sharing" management fee as a direct consequence of such revaluation. This in turn undermined the credibility of I.O.S. management and set the stage for the violence that was to come.

In the spring of 1970, as securities markets world-wide reeled under the impact of a recession in the United States and elsewhere, the I.O.S. "bubble" burst. Wave after wave of redemptions hit I.O.S. sponsored funds, particularly FOF. Eventually, it became necessary for the Fund to place its illiquid investments, including the Canadian Arctic holding, into Global Natural Resources Limited and to dividend out Global shares to the FOF shareholders. (The second largest Global holding consisted of an approximate \$500 million in Investment Properties International Limited, a \$100,000,000 closed-end real estate fund.)

In the meantime, King Resources Company undertook a futile attempt to rescue I.O.S. As a direct result of this unsuccessful effort, King Resources Company, my family-owned associated company and I, personally, found ourselves illiquid and under serious financial pressure.

Two years have elapsed, and there has been a continuing series of dramatic developments in the Canadian Arctic where King Resources Company, my family-owned associated company and I have our most significant investment holdings, with multiple oil and gas discoveries having been made by major U.S. and Canadian companies. It is now clear that with proper financial management all of the respective creditors will be paid in full, with the primary assets providing a solid base upon which King Resources Company and the other entities can resume their earlier growth patterns.

Despite the present depressed market price for Global shares, any objective analysis of Global's Arctic holdings shows that the 1969 revaluation of such properties (exclusive of I.O.S. fees objectives) was amply justified. Nevertheless, a great cloud hangs over the Global picture. Many factors—including, the protracted fight for control of I.O.S. and its funds by International Controls Corporation, Mr. Robert L. Vesco and their associates, the steady barrage of law suits against various I.O.S. entities and their present and former managers, and the confusion and notoriety which have resulted—make it difficult, if not impossible, for the investing public to attribute realistic market values to any of the I.O.S.-controlled public companies.

Now, it is rumored that the assets of Global and its approximately 50%-owned subsidiary, IPI, may be transferred to a new company—under terms and conditions that are likely to assure present I.O.S. management of continuing control of the new entity. I do not suggest that any impropriety is involved. However, I do suggest that the assets of Global and IPI are too valuable to be left in the control of persons who, within the past two years, have not demonstrated any real capability to preserve and improve upon their very substantial values.

My associates and I are embarking upon a new venture of conducting and managing, both for ourselves and others, exploratory drilling and producing operations in the oil, natural gas and mining industries and development of real estate—International Dundee Limited. I have required my associates to make the offerings (including tenders for Global and IPI shares) described in the prospectus of International Dundee Limited. This was done because I feel that with respect to my future economic activities I have a moral obligation to all those who have invested with me in the past—whether directly through an investment in or with one of my companies or indirectly through an investment in or with I.O.S. and its various funds—to offer them the right to participate with my associates and myself in our new venture.

In particular, to the extent that the tenders for the Global and IPI shares may result in the company acquiring significant numbers of such shares, my associates and I believe that (because of the multiple ownership of all Global properties held by my associated companies) we are uniquely in the position to bring "order out of chaos" for the benefit of all present Global and IPI shareholders.

If you are one of the estimated one million persons outside the United States who have invested (either directly or indirectly) in my companies in the past, you may wish to complete and mail the coupon below, so that you can obtain and examine the prospectus of International Dundee Limited.

I wish to make it clear that neither my associates, my family, nor I urge you to participate as an investor in International Dundee Limited. We cannot guarantee you that our efforts will meet with success. However, as the prospectus sets forth, my associates, my family and I will benefit significantly from the new venture only after substantial International Dundee Limited profits have been realized for the benefit of the company and all its stockholders. With performance established as a requirement for our personal reward, the opportunity to discharge our moral obligations to others now becomes a realistic objective for achievement. We look forward to the challenge.

Very truly yours, John M. King

International Dundee Ltd.  
 P.O. Box 4036  
 Nassau, Bahamas

Please send me a copy of your prospectus.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

(The prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell shares in those jurisdictions where such a sale would be in violation of local laws.)

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
AT&T 4-1/2% 1982	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 1987	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
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AT&T 4-1/2% 2017	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 2022	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+
AT&T 4-1/2% 2027	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+

These securities having been placed privately outside The Netherlands, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Dfls 60,000,000

SLATER, WALKER INTERNATIONAL FINANCE LIMITED  
 (Islands of Bermuda)

6 1/4 % bearer Notes 1972 due 1976/79

unconditionally guaranteed by

SLATER, WALKER SECURITIES LIMITED

Pierson, Hekking & Pierson  
 Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V.  
 Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
 Bank Mees & Hope NV

July 17, 1972.



هكذا من الاجل

PEANUTS  
B.C.  
LI'L ABNER  
BEETLE BAILEY  
MISS PEACH  
BUZZ SAWYER  
WIZARD OF ID  
REX MORGAN M.D.  
POGO  
RIP KIRBY

PEANUTS: A four-panel comic strip featuring Snoopy and Woodstock. Snoopy is sitting on his doghouse, and Woodstock is perched on his shoulder. Snoopy says, "I MADE IT! I'M AT THE TOP OF THE TREE!" Woodstock replies, "IF THIS IS THE TOP OF THE TREE, THE SKY IS GREEN!"

B.C.: A four-panel comic strip featuring a character named Peter. Peter is sitting at a desk, looking stressed. He says, "I HAVE THESE HEADACHES." A doctor tells him, "TAKE TWO SUNFLOWER SEEDS AND CALL ME IN THE MORNING." Peter is then shown at a desk with a large sunflower seed on it. He says, "PETER'S HEALTH SPA."

LI'L ABNER: A four-panel comic strip featuring a character named Arthur. Arthur is sitting at a desk, looking stressed. He says, "I HAVE THESE HEADACHES." A doctor tells him, "TAKE TWO SUNFLOWER SEEDS AND CALL ME IN THE MORNING." Arthur is then shown at a desk with a large sunflower seed on it. He says, "PETER'S HEALTH SPA."

BEETLE BAILEY: A four-panel comic strip featuring a character named Arthur. Arthur is sitting at a desk, looking stressed. He says, "I HAVE THESE HEADACHES." A doctor tells him, "TAKE TWO SUNFLOWER SEEDS AND CALL ME IN THE MORNING." Arthur is then shown at a desk with a large sunflower seed on it. He says, "PETER'S HEALTH SPA."

MISS PEACH: A four-panel comic strip featuring a character named Arthur. Arthur is sitting at a desk, looking stressed. He says, "I HAVE THESE HEADACHES." A doctor tells him, "TAKE TWO SUNFLOWER SEEDS AND CALL ME IN THE MORNING." Arthur is then shown at a desk with a large sunflower seed on it. He says, "PETER'S HEALTH SPA."

BUZZ SAWYER: A four-panel comic strip featuring a character named Arthur. Arthur is sitting at a desk, looking stressed. He says, "I HAVE THESE HEADACHES." A doctor tells him, "TAKE TWO SUNFLOWER SEEDS AND CALL ME IN THE MORNING." Arthur is then shown at a desk with a large sunflower seed on it. He says, "PETER'S HEALTH SPA."

WIZARD OF ID: A four-panel comic strip featuring a character named Arthur. Arthur is sitting at a desk, looking stressed. He says, "I HAVE THESE HEADACHES." A doctor tells him, "TAKE TWO SUNFLOWER SEEDS AND CALL ME IN THE MORNING." Arthur is then shown at a desk with a large sunflower seed on it. He says, "PETER'S HEALTH SPA."

REX MORGAN M.D.: A four-panel comic strip featuring a character named Arthur. Arthur is sitting at a desk, looking stressed. He says, "I HAVE THESE HEADACHES." A doctor tells him, "TAKE TWO SUNFLOWER SEEDS AND CALL ME IN THE MORNING." Arthur is then shown at a desk with a large sunflower seed on it. He says, "PETER'S HEALTH SPA."

POGO: A four-panel comic strip featuring a character named Arthur. Arthur is sitting at a desk, looking stressed. He says, "I HAVE THESE HEADACHES." A doctor tells him, "TAKE TWO SUNFLOWER SEEDS AND CALL ME IN THE MORNING." Arthur is then shown at a desk with a large sunflower seed on it. He says, "PETER'S HEALTH SPA."

RIP KIRBY: A four-panel comic strip featuring a character named Arthur. Arthur is sitting at a desk, looking stressed. He says, "I HAVE THESE HEADACHES." A doctor tells him, "TAKE TWO SUNFLOWER SEEDS AND CALL ME IN THE MORNING." Arthur is then shown at a desk with a large sunflower seed on it. He says, "PETER'S HEALTH SPA."

BLONDIE: A four-panel comic strip featuring a character named Blondie. Blondie is sitting at a desk, looking stressed. She says, "I HAVE THESE HEADACHES." A doctor tells her, "TAKE TWO SUNFLOWER SEEDS AND CALL ME IN THE MORNING." Blondie is then shown at a desk with a large sunflower seed on it. She says, "PETER'S HEALTH SPA."

BRIDGE: By Alan Truscott

Australian expert Roelof Smilde tackled his goal on the diagrammed deal from the 1972 World Team Olympiad. His opposite number, an eight-time world champion from Italy, set a direct course and was less successful.

Both North-South partnerships had no difficulty in reaching the normal contract of three no-trump. The Italian bidding, which would be normal here, is shown in the diagram. The Australians took one extra bid when South rebid two no-trump, which was forcing in his methods. Four spades was also a sound contract, and would have been made with less difficulty as the cards lie.

At both tables the opening lead was a heart. The Italian declarer steered directly for game by winning in his hand and leading the spade queen. West won and played a second heart, and when South took this he finessed in spades. This was the normal percentage play, but it lost to the jack.

A third heart lead finally established a heart trick for West, and the defense was in control. When South led a club West stepped up with the ace, cashed his heart winner and led a diamond. South could not reach his club winners, so the diamond king was the fifth and decisive trick for the defense.

Smilde formed a more seamanlike plan. At the second trick he led a club toward dummy's queen. West made the normal play of ducking: for all he knew, South's clubs were easily establishable. With one trick in the bag, the declarer shifted to spades. The queen lost to the ace and the hearts were continued.

Again the declarer made the normal play of finessing the spade ten on the second round. But he did not mind when it lost, because he had nine sure tricks: four spades, three hearts and one in each minor suit.

**NORTH**  
K108642  
Q54  
A109  
Q

**WEST**  
A85  
7532  
Q63  
A732

**EAST**  
J7  
J86  
KJ843  
1095

**SOUTH**  
Q3  
AQ10  
Q72  
KJ864

Both sides were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 Pass 2 Pass  
2 Pass 3 N.T. Pass  
Pass Pass Pass  
West led the heart five.

**Solution to Friday's Puzzle**

JULY	ANBER	TIME
ALICE	LEAVE	ANITA
VERA	THE	SMITH
MIS	FEEL	PLAINTS
FLINE	MAHMOU	
MAIGERS	PLAINTS	
MINURE	PLAINTS	
SIXTH	PLAINTS	
REIDENTIFIED	PLAINTS	
PIRATOL	PLAINTS	
ERTIN	PLAINTS	
CLINE	PLAINTS	
FLIED	PLAINTS	

DENNIS THE MENACE: A four-panel comic strip featuring a character named Dennis. Dennis is sitting at a desk, looking stressed. He says, "I HAVE THESE HEADACHES." A doctor tells him, "TAKE TWO SUNFLOWER SEEDS AND CALL ME IN THE MORNING." Dennis is then shown at a desk with a large sunflower seed on it. He says, "PETER'S HEALTH SPA."

JUMBLE: that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SLORA  
GRITE  
RETHEN  
DABINT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers tomorrow

Saturday's Jumbles: FAIRY COLON BUNION TEMPER

Answers: For people down there THIS place could be NO FINER - "INFERNO"

BOOKS

**A FAMILY BUSINESS**  
Kinship and Social Control in Organized Crime  
By Francis A. J. Ianni. Basic Books, 194 pp. \$3.50.

Reviewed by Fred Ferretti

FRANCIS IANNI'S book—meticulous, unpretentious, unemotional and devoid of tab—based on years of intimate social interaction, should disturb all those pseudo-criminologists and lazy sociologists who have been earning good livings as authorities on organized crime, by peddling law enforcement hand-outs as "research." It should annoy those nitpicking social thinkers who have tended to shudder when the words Mafia and Cosa Nostra were before them. (It probably won't because they then must concede they have been professionally sloppy, at the very least.) It should force various law enforcement and investigative bodies to rethink.

What Ianni says, and proves, is revolutionary. Italian-American crime, he tells us, is a family business. It is rooted in kinship, nurtured by inheritance and blighted by intermarriage; and there exists no supportive evidence that this family business is, or can be, part of a national conspiracy.

In 1951, Estes Kefauver's Senate Crime Committee concluded (after listening to repetitious invocations of the Fifth Amendment and watching Frank Costello's knuckles) that "there is a nationwide crime syndicate known as the Mafia (whose) leaders are usually found in control of the most lucrative rackets in their cities." There was no evidence to support this. It was simply said. Actually, it echoed an opinion of 60 years before—rooted in fear—that such a syndicate, exported from southern Italy and Sicily, dealt in everything from murder to policy betting and is forever infiltrating and subverting "legitimate" businesses. What Ianni—director of the Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute at Columbia's Teachers College—has done is to show that crime Italian-style in this country is confined to families, and that while sociological aspects of the Sicilian Mafia mentality exist in these families simply as a matter of heritage, a history of the Mafia shows that its traditional structure is inimical to Italian-American crime.

He notes that the Mafia sprouted and grew powerful in Sicily because of several factors: an innate scorn among Sicilians for organized government; a reliance upon the family unit for ways of behavior and a total life style; the lack of upward mobility among the peasantry that hindered the Sicilian dream of a widespread, mutually helpful clan based on blood relationships. The Mafia replaced that dream of a family clan in Sicily. It thrived as a source of protection; as an employer; as a buffer between the familial structure and the outside world; as a quasi-government, which used, among other tactics, fear and reprisals.

In the United States, Ianni contends, the typical Italian-American crime family—in his case the "Lupulo" family, with whom he mingled, interviewed, was welcomed by, rejected by, and grew fond of—has been transformed from an organism conceived in the Italian ghetto

of the early 20th century to the Mafia mentality as a tool to a profoundly American institution, constantly changing—coming more a part of American culture, becoming accustomed to the use of political and economic power. But always the Mafia is the family. But because of such a powerful family structure it is not a Mafia structure. The Mafia cannot exist where a family is spread, is powerful, wealthy.

Do members of the Lupulo family know members of other Italian crime families? Yes, he says, and there is even a great amount of intermarriage. There is no "national federation," Ianni does demonstrate. It is far from being a single-minded organization devoted to eradicating the family from its beginning. It has been directed with equaling into legitimate pursuits, depleting the arrival of Giuseppe Lupulo here in 1905 with it in his pocket and the immediate beginnings of two businesses: usurious money-lending operation and a grocery. Lupulo prospered by being a tough business man and by sticking to his clan. "Trust members of your family first, relatives second, citizens third, Italians fourth, a forget about the rest of them. He prospered in the ghetto, as his life there, consorted only with other Italian immigrants, died there. He also became wealthy.

He appointed members of a family—either blood relatives, those by marriage—to either legitimate businesses or to the legal. His authority was unquestioned until his death. His sons have seen some erosion, as members of the Lupulo family of their wealth became more visible; as their sons and daughters went to universities and became professionals, and did not become part of the family business. Ianni's family structure has sagged. Today, the Lupulos question—too often—the power of Giuseppe son, Joe; and see merit in authority not only based on age, but on acquired power.

Thus those within the family who are politically connected received respect equal to Joe's. Ianni says Ianni is an inevitable sequence of acculturation. In his view, Italian-American crime is a phenomenon, will vanish, as Irish-American and Jewish-American crime in preceding generations. Few of the Lupulos in illegal businesses today. They are political and professional; they are wealthy; they are not "subverting" legitimate companies, because they own too much. Ianni says that will be no change in the Lupulo "crime" family that all the grandsons and great-grandsons of Giuseppe Lupulo will be teachers and lawyers and dentists and authors and businessmen; and that crime will be in the hands of never-give-up blacks, Puerto Ricans, Cubans.

Mr. Ferretti is a member of the New York Times metropolitan staff.

© New York Times

CROSSWORD By Will Ward

**ACROSS**

1 Pilot's place  
5 Mild oath  
9 Heraldic bar  
13 On the deep  
14 Dog's worst friend  
15 Sew loosely  
16 Stay put  
18 Kitchen utensil  
19 Make beloved  
20 Devoted one  
22 Derby et al.  
24 Highway of old times  
25 Regard  
26 Join  
28 Walkway  
30 Times of day: Abbr.  
33 Radio part  
34 Pucker  
35 Tangled mass  
36 Join  
38 Candlenut tree  
39 Female of the ruff  
41 Word to a horse  
42 Boston seafood offering  
44 Indigo

**DOWN**

45 Bitter vetch  
46 Three-nasted  
47 Delicate  
48 Reeled  
51 Whiskish color  
53 Carry on  
56 Kind of cracker  
59 Spanish man  
60 Preceded  
61 Apartment  
64 Be G  
65 Network  
66 To the protected side  
67 Poise  
68 Rounded hill  
69 Down

**1 Exclamations**  
**2 Italian family**  
**3 Spare**  
**4 Large baboon**  
**5 Do away with**  
**6 Dirty look**  
**7 Roman money**  
**8 Researcher's quest**  
**9 Laissez**  
**10 Steep slope**  
**11 British carbine**

**12 Mural painter**  
**13 Certain kind of school**  
**17 Expensive**  
**21 Morse-code units**  
**22 Dessert**  
**25 Proverb**  
**26 Place to eat**  
**27 Adds up**  
**28 Romanian city**  
**31 Kickback output**  
**32 Incantation**  
**34 Young salmon**  
**37 Sea arm**  
**40 Soft touch**  
**43 Money unit**  
**47 Western, old**  
**48 Dry**  
**50 Writing form**  
**52 Prophetic**  
**53 Bones**  
**54 Ring out**  
**55 Direction**  
**57 Stick**  
**58 Mother of Apollo**  
**61 Teachers' group: Abbr.**  
**62 Coming-out gal**



